

学校编码: 10384

分类号_____密级_____

学号: 200404047

UDC_____

廈門大學

硕士学位论文

On the Translation of Chinese Neologisms of Current Affairs——A Cultural Turn Outlook

从文化转向视角谈汉语时政新词的英译

郭海燕

指导教师姓名: 杨士焯 副教授

专业名称: 英语语言文学

论文提交日期: 2007 年 4 月

论文答辩时间: 2007 年 月

学位授予日期: 2007 年 月

答辩委员会主席: _____

评 阅 人: _____

200 年 月

厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

兹呈交的学位论文，是本人在导师指导下独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考的其他个人或集体的研究成果，均在文中以明确方式表明。本人依法享有和承担由此论文而产生的权利和责任。

声明人（签名）：

年 月 日

厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人完全了解厦门大学有关保留、使用学位论文的规定。厦门大学有权保留并向国家主管部门或其指定机构送交论文的纸质版和电子版，有权将学位论文用于非赢利目的的少量复制并允许论文进入学校图书馆被查阅，有权将学位论文的内容编入有关数据库进行检索，有权将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版。保密的学位论文在解密后适用本规定。

本学位论文属于

1、保密（☐），在 年解密后适用本授权书。

2、不保密（☐）

（请在以上相应括号内打“√”）

作者签名：

日期： 年 月 日

导师签名：

日期： 年 月 日

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Synopsis

Since China's reform and opening up to the outside world, great changes have taken place in all fields of our society. New things, new phenomena and new concepts spring up in succession. As a result, a large number of Chinese neologisms reflecting them have been emerging. Language is not only a symbol of politics, economy, ideology, culture and social life, but also a carrier of cross-cultural communication. Since Chinese neologisms of current affairs, Chinese political neologisms in particular, are the latest demonstration of China's political, economic, ideological, cultural and social development, it is an important task for language workers to translate them into accurate and idiomatic English in time. The English translation of Chinese neologisms plays a significant role in promoting the interaction among peoples of different nations, including introducing China's newest progress, exchanging information and opinions.

Translation has always been taken for granted to be a rendering between two language systems. Translation studies correspondingly focuses on the discussion of translation strategies or skills, the criteria of translation, and the stylistics of translation and translators. The revolutionary event took place in the 1980s when cultural translation school has come into being. Some translation scholars started to take cultural study into translation studies with culture as the unit of translation. This great change is called "cultural turn" in translation, which are actively promoted by theorists Sudan Bassnett and André Levefere. They believe that the aim of translation is to have the same function with the original text in the source culture. They also regard translation as an approach to cultural development.

The author first defines neologisms and Chinese political neologisms and makes clear the time limit of Chinese political neologisms in the thesis. Then the author tries to sum up the classification and features of Chinese political neologisms in terms of sources and contents. In Chapter Two, the author lists some problems of traditional translation studies and gives an overview of cultural turn in translation. The "cultural turn" in translation has adopted methods of other social sciences to probe into the non-linguistic factors in translation instead of pure linguistic discussion. Among the cultural translation scholars, the author introduces the development of cultural school

and Susan Bassnett's representative viewpoints. She thinks that translation is not a pure process of coding and decoding but an act of cultural communication. The translator should try to find as much as cultural functional equivalent of the source culture in the target culture. The following section is about the principles and strategies of the translation of Chinese political neologisms. Foreignization is the major cultural approach to keep the foreign features in the translation and move towards the readers. The last chapter is a summary of the existing problems of Chinese political neologisms like the co-existence of multi-translation and the suspicion of China English. The importance of Chinese political neologisms demands the translator to develop a high awareness and sensitiveness to political connotation and influence so as to properly popularize China's political system and positions.

Key Words: Chinese Neologisms; Cultural Turn; Translation

提 要

改革开放以来,我国社会生活各方面发生了巨大变化。新事物、新现象、新观念不断涌现,许多反映这些新事物、新现象的汉语新词也随之产生。语言是政治、经济、思想、文化和社会的象征,又是跨文化交际的载体。作为中国政治、经济、思想、文化和社会发展的最新体现的汉语时政新词要求语言工作者及时提供准确、地道的译文。这对于促进不同国家的人民之间的交流有着十分重要的意义,包括介绍中国最新的社会发展、交流观点和信息等。其中汉语政治新词随着广泛而深刻的社会变革而不断涌现,这些词汇往往出自国家领导人的重要讲话或者是国家的政策、路线、方针和纲领。从语言特色上来说,这些词不仅具有特定的政治内涵还具有中国自己的特色。如何翻译汉语政治新词则成了值得关注的问题。本文运用苏珊·巴斯奈特和勒弗维尔所倡导的翻译研究的文化转向,并通过举例论证来探讨汉语时政新词的英译和提出了一些具体的翻译策略和翻译方法。

翻译活动传统上一直被理所当然地地看作是两种语言文字的转换,相应的传统翻译研究也主要集中在讨论诸如翻译的技巧、策略、翻译的标准以及译者的风格等论题。从上世纪 80 年代起,翻译研究开始进入一个新阶段。一些翻译理论家们把文化而不是文本当作翻译的单位,把文化研究纳入到翻译理论中来。这一变革就是所谓翻译研究的“文化转向”。他们强调翻译的目的是使译文在目的语文化中起原文中同样的功能,另外还把翻译看作“文化发展”的策略来研究。

作者在第一章对汉语政治新词给出定义后,并比较全面的归纳了汉语政治新词的分类以及特点。第二章在论述传统翻译研究存在的问题后,进一步分析了翻译研究的文化转向的发展历程、代表人物以及代表性观点。第三章探讨从文化转向探讨汉语政治新词英译的原则和策略。“异化”作为文化翻译的主要策略,可以在译文中保留原文本的形式和文化特征。最后一章是归纳翻译汉语政治新词英译现存的主要问题,因此要求译者在翻译时应该具有政治头脑和政策敏感性,认真分析词语政治含义和影响,从而有助于他国及其人民了解我国国情、政治制度和立场等,推动中西方政治和文化的交流。

关键词: 汉语时政新词; 文化转向; 翻译

Contents

Introduction.....	1
0.1 Significance of the Thesis.....	1
0.2 The Organization of the Thesis	2
 Chapter One A General Study of Chinese Political Neologisms.....	5
1.1 Definition.....	5
1.1.1 Definition of Neologisms	5
1.1.2 Definition of Chinese Political Neologisms	6
1.2 Classification of Chinese Political Neologisms according to their Sources.....	7
1.2.1 Coinage	8
1.2.1.1 Coinage by Analogy.....	8
1.2.1.2 Coinage by Affixation.....	9
1.2.1.3 Coinage by Abbreviation	9
1.2.2 Semantic Changes of Ever-existing Words.....	10
1.2.2.1 Broadening or Narrowing.....	11
1.2.2.3 Meaning Shift by Rhetorical Devices	11
1.2.3 Chinese Political Neologisms from Borrowing.....	13
1.2.3.1 Borrowing from Other Languages.....	13
1.2.3.2 Borrowing from Other Dialects	14
1.3 Classification of Chinese Political Neologisms according to Contents.....	15
1.3.1 Policy Names or Political Guidelines, and Theories	15
1.3.2 Institutional Names.....	15
1.3.3 Others.....	16
1.4 Features of Chinese Political Neologisms	16
1.4.1 Social Context.....	16
1.4.2 Authorities Publication.....	17
1.4.3 Political Connotation	18
1.4.4 Frequent Use of Four-character Expressions.....	19

Chapter Two An Overview of Cultural Turn in Translation	20
2.1 Translation, Language and Culture.....	20
2.1.1 Definition of Culture.....	20
2.1.2 Language and Culture.....	21
2.1.3 Translation and Culture	22
2.2 Review of Traditional Translation Studies	24
2.2.1 The Issue of Equivalence	24
2.2.2 Invisibility of Translators	25
2.2.3 Conflict on Literal and Liberal Translation or Foreignization and Domestication	26
2.3 Overview of Cultural Orientation.....	27
2.3.1 Meaning of Cultural Turn	27
2.3.2 Formulation and Development of Cultural Turn.....	28
2.3.3 Cultural Turn in Translation	29
2.3.4 Susan Bassnett's Cultural Translation.....	30
2.3.4.1 Process of Translation	31
2.3.4.2 Problems of Equivalence.....	32
2.3.4.3 Translation Is a Cross-cultural Event.....	33
 Chapter Three Cultural Approaches to Translation of Chinese Political Neologisms	 35
3.1 Foreignization in Cultural Perspective.....	36
3.1.1 Try to Express the Alien Culture of Source Text as much as Possible.....	38
3.1.2 Try to Express the Alien Linguistic Form of Source Text as much as Possible.....	39
3.1.3 Try to Express the Alien Writing Technique of Sources Text as much as Possible.....	39
3.2 Specific Strategies according to the Sources of Chinese Political Neologisms 	39
3.2.1 Literal Translation	40
3.2.2 Back Translation	42
3.2.3 China English	42

3.2.4 Paraphrasing	44
3.2.5 Translation of “-化” Neologisms	45

Chapter Four Problems of Translation of Chinese Political

Neologisms	48
4.1 Co-existence of Multi-translations	48
4.2 Confusion of Cultural Identification	49
4.3 Suspicion of China English	51
4.4 Plausibleness of Back Translation	52
Conclusion	53
Bibliography	54
Acknowledgements	57

目 录

引言	1
0.1 论文研究意义	1
0.2 论文框架	2
第一章 汉语政治新词的综述	5
1.1 定义	5
1.1.1 新词的定义	5
1.1.2 汉语政治新词的定义	6
1.2 根据词源对汉语政治新词的分类	7
1.2.1 新造词	8
1.2.1.1 类比造词	8
1.2.1.2 语法造词	9
1.2.1.3 简缩造词	9
1.2.2 旧词新义	10
1.2.2.1 词义延伸或缩小	11
1.2.2.2 修辞手段的词义转变	11
1.2.3 吸收外来词语	13
1.2.3.1 从其他语言借用	13
1.2.3.2 借用国内方言	14
1.3 汉语政治新词的内容分类	15
1.3.1 政策、纲领以及理论名称	15
1.3.2 机构名称	15
1.3.3 其他新词	16
1.4 汉语政治新词的特点	16
1.4.1 社会语境	16
1.4.2 权威发行	17

1.4.3 政治内涵	18
1.4.4 四字短语的频繁应用	19
第二章 翻译文化转向的理论综述	20
2.1 翻译、语言与文化	20
2.1.1 文化的定义	20
2.1.2 语言与文化	21
2.1.3 文化中的翻译	22
2.2 传统翻译研究回顾	24
2.2.1 对等问题	24
2.2.2 译者的隐身	25
2.2.3 直译与意译或归化与异化的争论	26
2.3 文化转向概述	27
2.3.1 文化转向的含义	27
2.3.2 文化转向的形成与发展	28
2.3.3 翻译中的文化转向	29
2.3.4 苏珊·巴斯奈特的文化翻译观	30
2.3.4.1 翻译的过程	31
2.3.4.2 关于对等	32
2.3.4.3 翻译是一种跨文化的活动	33
第三章 汉语政治新词英译的文化策略	35
3.1 文化视角中的异化策略	36
3.1.1 尽量传达原文本的异域文化色彩	38
3.1.2 尽量传达原文本的异语语言形式	39
3.1.3 尽量传达原作者的异常写作手法	39
3.2 汉语政治新词的具体翻译策略	39
3.2.1 直译	40
3.2.2 回译	42

3.2.3 中国英语	42
3.2.4 释译	44
3.2.5 “-化” 的译法	45
第四章 汉语政治新词翻译所存在的问题	48
4.1 多种译法并存	48
4.2 文化特征的模糊性	49
4.3 对中式英语的质疑	51
4.4 回译的可行性	52
总结	53
参考文献	54
致谢	57

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Introduction

In the latter period of the eighties of last century, cultural studies and cultural criticism flourished in the Western academic circles. Many theorists have long studied translation in the theoretical perspective of cultural studies, and then a new school came into being in the field of translation: Cultural Translation Theory. It claims that translation study has already taken a cultural turn (Bassnet & Lefevere, 1990).

In the process of China's extensive exchange with the world in all fields, it is necessary to let foreigners know about the political principles and economic development in China. Offering them a correct view is important. Therefore, this thesis has its practical as well as its theoretical value in that it sheds a light on how to translate Chinese neologisms of current affairs, how to deal with the differences between English and Chinese in translating political neologisms in particular and how to reproduce faithfully the essence of the original text while at the same time maintaining the readability of the translated text.

0.1 Significance of the Thesis

In the time of economic integration, cultural translation is a theoretical foundation of resisting single culture. As a pioneer of advocating cultural construction and cultural translation, Wang Ning believes that one direct consequence of globalization is the remapping of world language system and world culture. The strong culture becomes stronger while the disadvantaged culture becomes weaker (Wang Ning, 2006).

The twenty-first century surely promises to be a great age of travel, not only across space but also across time. Translation studies, once seen as a sub-branch of linguistics or comparative literature, is deemed to be an independent discipline closely related with stylistics, linguistics, aesthetics and semiotics. It is better able to borrow techniques and methods from other disciplines. In the early 1990s, with their co-edited book titled *Translation, History, and Culture*, Susan Bassnett and André Lefevere took the initiative to officially announce that translation studies has taken the "cultural turn". In their book *Constructing Culture*, the study of translation is believed to be the study of cultural interaction. It carries a more obvious emphasis on cultural particulars.

Generally speaking, neologisms refer to newly-invented, new popular words, and words with new meanings. The existence and development of neologisms is an evidence of endless creativity of any dynamic language. Chinese neologisms are no exception. Especially with the deepening of China reform and opening up, large numbers of Chinese neologisms come into being like mushroom, which is a window to China's progress, enriching and brightening up our language. As a result, new words or expressions concerning new things, phenomena and concepts in politics emerge and are widely found in political documents, newspapers, periodicals, books and media. So the issue how Chinese political neologisms can be properly translated is highly worthy of our sufficient attention. The proper treatment of these words will be the guidance for others to understand our policies and distinct socialist characteristics. Its promotion of mutual understanding, cross-cultural communication will be apparently positive in every aspect of our life.

The proper translation of Chinese political neologisms is not easy in that such words are often featured by the unique political connotations and cultural-loaded particulars. However, the difficulty in translating these words cannot justify the casual treatment of them. On the other hand, the irresponsible attitude towards political neologisms will result in intercultural misunderstanding because of the different cognitive behavior, different value systems and cultural differences between China and the outside. What is worse, misleading translation may damage our image and reputation in the international community.

Under such circumstances, “cultural turn” is a timely weapon to resist the improper translation of Chinese political neologisms. Culture should be the unit of translation and the rendering of culture should be the purpose of translation. With the guidance of “cultural turn” in translation studies, this thesis formulates several countermeasures to develop intercultural awareness and sensitiveness so as to avoid misunderstanding in cross cultural communication. Foreignization is a favorable strategy to preserve the image of the original texts and to accurately reflect the current situation of China with exotic color.

0.2 The Organization of the Thesis

Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库